

PARIS CONSIDERS WARS OF FUTURE

Punishment of Germany and Adriatic East Coast Are Possible Causes

NATIONS MUST BE JUST

Senator Owen, of Oklahoma, Warns France Against Being Too Harsh

By CHARLES A. SELDEN

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger Copyright, 1919, by the N. Y. Times Co. Paris, Jan. 6 (delayed).—There is almost as much talk in Paris these days about the possible causes of future wars as about the peace to conclude the present war.

The recent retirement of Bissolati, Minister of Military Aid and War Pensions, from the Adriatic matter, Bissolati saw two dangers in Sonnino's reactionary policy. He fears the internal effect of promising the Italian people more territorial acquisition than he believes America will consent to at the Peace Conference.

Bissolati feels the true future mission of Italy is to be the leading nation of a group of friendly States extending from the Adriatic to the Black Sea. To assure such a friendly group, he would waive Italy's technical territorial rights promised to her in the secret London treaty by France, England and Russia in 1918.

Orlando Compromise Premier Orlando indicates that he would compromise if he could and take Bissolati's view in part by giving the Jugo-Slavs port rights in Flume and giving them the Dalmatian coast and the ports of Zara, Spalero and Spalato. But he is up against a stone wall of opposition from his foreign minister, whom he could not remove if he would because of interior politics.

So in this situation lies the possibility of a war over the Adriatic, which, in its turn, would involve the world again in the near future.

Another element in which many people see future danger is in the perfectly human and natural feelings of the Allies against Germany. They are human and natural, in view of what happened in 1871, 1870 and especially in view of the barbarities, cruelties and atrocities of the last four years.

Senator Owen's Opinion "Germany cannot be annihilated or exterminated," he said. "She has got more than 100,000,000 people and they are very prolific. She has got race affiliations to the north of her and may control Russia. There is the possibility of a vast coalition against southwest Europe. Now if the nations at present victorious attempt to crush Germany by imposing penalties infinitely greater than she imposed on France in 1870 Germany will hide her time, increase her strength and population, feed her hatred on the desire for revenge and eventually come back with far greater force. Next time France will not have the help of the other nations if she flouts them now and balks their efforts to make a permanent just peace, free of the causes of future hatreds."

New Treasurer at Lansdale Richard M. Ridington has been elected borough treasurer at Lansdale to succeed Harvey H. Goldshall, resigned, receiving five votes to two for Wesley Katz.

FORECASTS OF WORLD LEAGUE AND FORM OF PEACE TREATY

The League of Nations

I. Generally accepted outline: Five nations, the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan to form nucleus to preserve the peace of the world and guarantee justice for all.

Neutral Powers and enemy countries to be taken in as probationers as they give evidence of good faith. An arbitral court to be created and backed by the combined force of all.

II. The American plan: All nations of world to be embraced, without any "Balance of Power." Influence of members in accordance with size and importance. International trusteeships of small undeveloped countries.

Working organization to be located in small country, Belgium or Holland, for which each nation would send one ambassador, a cabinet member, all of whom would sit continuously.

The court of the league to be separate and distinct from the ambassadors. Arbitration to be voluntary if desired, compulsory if necessary.

The Peace Treaty

Marcel Hutin's forecast: Preliminary treaty to include, first, a clause by which the Entente accepts the League of Nations; second, amount of indemnity payable by Germany and method of payment, and, third, a definition of the new frontiers.

Election Finds German Politics Much Changed

Parties Realigned—Of 70,000,000 Population, Including Women, All Who Have Reached 20 Years of Age Will Take Part

By GEORGE RENWICK

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger Copyright, 1919, by the N. Y. Times Co. Amsterdam, Jan. 5 (delayed).—A fortnight from today the biggest general election which Europe has ever seen will take place in Germany.

The revolutionary fatherland will elect a national assembly, which will make a definite decision regarding the form of government which is to be established in the country.

It will be a remarkable election in many ways. Of Germany's 70,000,000 people, every man and woman who has reached the age of twenty years will be entitled to vote, and yet there will be little electioneering as the people of Great Britain and the United States understand it.

Apart from the official announcement, few placards will give advice to the electors. The candidates will not stump the constituencies. There will be no great speech-making tours through the country by ministers.

The campaign is largely fought by the press, but some things more powerful than speeches or print will influence the electorate—defeat, hunger, unemployment, the fear of Bolshevism and the desire for peace and order. The result will be the first fruit of the revolution, and will have an enormous influence on the history of the country.

Know Result January 25

The voting will take place on the 19th. The provisional result will be announced on the 22d and the full official figures on the 25th. To prepare for such an election on a new scale and under new conditions has, of course, meant a tremendous amount of work, but not only are the methods new, not only is the electorate vastly enlarged as compared with that which elected the old Reichstag, but the parties appealing to the country are also new.

Before the war Germany had seven great parties, which were the Conservative, Imperial party, National Liberal, Center, People's Progressive and Social Democratic. Not one of those parties remains unchanged. The revolution inflicted deep wounds on all of them, and there has been a general reshuffle. Seven new parties, indeed, have taken their places.

Under the description of the German National People's party—name of People's party is a favorite one—we find united those two parties which were the authors of so much of Germany's woes—the Conservative party and the Imperial party. The Conservatives, whose motto, "with God for King and Fatherland," appeared at the head of their chief newspaper, Die Kreuz Zeitung, and has been changed to "God with us," used to stand for a strong and aggressive foreign policy, were against any infringement of the rights of the crown, and were the arch enemies of democracy.

Erzberger's Party in Disguise

The Catholic Center party, which the famous Erzberger helped to lead, has disguised itself as the Christian Demo-

FOOD SHORTAGE IN FRANCE IS REAL

War-Tired Poilus and Families Face Famine, U. S. Officials Realize

PRICES EXTREMELY HIGH

Americans Working Hard to Avoid Danger of Social Unrest Due to Hunger

By CHARLES H. GRASTY

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger Copyright, 1919, by the N. Y. Times Co.

Paris, Jan. 8.—American food authorities say that a mistaken impression has been created respecting conditions in France. Journalists and others visiting Paris see food plentiful in the restaurants and hotels and conclude that the country is enjoying abundance. One often hears the remark: "Why, people have much more to eat here than in America."

Mr. Hoover, sitting with the cold figures before him, knows that the actual conditions are far different. The fact is that France and other European countries are largely on imports, and so long as these imports continue their position is all right. If the imports cease, they obviously face famine.

Meat prices are extremely high. Visitors can have plenty by paying \$3 for luncheon or dinner, and rich housekeepers don't mind \$1 per pound for meat, \$1.50 per pound for butter and \$1.50 per pound for chicken. But what chance has the soldier's wife on a few cents a day? These prices are absolutely beyond the reach of the masses, impoverished by four and one-half years of war. As the poilus come back home how are they going to be fed?

People have been excited by victory and the hard conditions are not yet realized. Extraordinary war provisions have been maintained to the same extent. The actual situation is thus partially covered up. But, ultimately, and probably soon, the show-down must come; and by the number of mouths to be fed the character of the crisis Europe is facing will be suddenly disclosed.

If the gravest of the economic problem can be brought home to the Allied councils and action in the Peace Conference speeded up, the impending dangers may be averted.

By EDWIN L. JAMES

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger Copyright, 1919, by the N. Y. Times Co.

Coblenz, Jan. 8.—By far the most serious German food shortage which can be observed from Coblenz is the lack of milk for babies. This is a shortage which it is difficult for America to supply.

The Germans for the last three years have killed cattle because of a lack of grain with which to feed them, so that at present even in this rather fortunate section of the country it is almost impossible to get milk. No fresh milk is served in restaurants, and the Americans are using the canned variety. There is no such thing as going out and buying milk in the open market.

The situation has serious aspects, because it will probably take at least three years to get enough milk cows again.

Red Cross Enrolled 350,000

Returns from the Christmas roll of the Southeastern Pennsylvania Chapter of Red Cross are nearing the 350,000 membership mark, and some of the larger towns in the district are yet to be heard from.

COULD NOT SEE KAISER

Burgomaster Prevents Mysterious Auto Party From Visiting Him

AMERICANS BROKE HINDENBURG LINE

Haig Gives Credit to U. S. Troops for Shattering Deep Defenses

30TH DIVISION IN LEAD

27th Also Pressed Forward, Despite Enfilading Fire From Machine Guns

By the Associated Press

London, Jan. 8.—American troops were the first to break the Hindenburg line, according to the Daily News in its comment today on the report of Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig on the operations from the end of April last to the close of hostilities. The News points out that at least the first mention of a break through contained in the Field Marshal's report was in the course of his description of the day's work on September 29, in which he wrote:

"North of Bellefleur the Thirtieth American Division, Major General E. M. Lewis, having broken through the deep defenses of the Hindenburg line, stormed Bellefleur and seized Noury. On their left the Twenty-seventh American Division, Major General O'Ryan, met with very heavy enfilading machine-gun fire, but pressed on with great gallantry as far as Juy, where a bitter struggle took place of possession of the village. The fighting on the whole front of the American Corps was severe, and in Bellefleur, Noury, Gillemont Farm and a number of other points, amid the intricate defenses of the Hindenburg line, strong bodies of the enemy held out with great obstinacy for many hours."

These points of resistance were gradually overcome, either by the support troops of the American divisions or by the Fifth and Third Australian Divisions.

Praises United States Troops The Field Marshal pays a high tribute to Marshal Foch, commander-in-chief of the Allied armies and alludes to the "splendid fighting qualities of the American forces." In concluding his report the Field Marshal wrote:

"At the moment when the final triumph of the Allied cause is assured, I beg you, Madame, to accept the expression of my deepest condolences."

Clemenceau Notes Fighting Sons Paris, Jan. 8.—(By A. P.)—Premier Clemenceau sent the following cablegram to Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt:

"On my return to Paris I learn, with profound regret, of the death of Colonel Roosevelt. France loses in him an excellent friend. Always animated by generous ardor, he has shown his sympathy for her on every occasion. He has been proud to give his sons in the Allied cause and to thus contribute to the triumph of right. I will keep in faithful remembrance the amiable relations I have had with him."

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ROBERT J. LOWRY DEAD

Head of Atlanta Bank and Former President of American Bankers' Association

DON'T THROW AWAY YOUR OLD SHOES

Make Them Wear Like New—As Did This Canadian Officer

A Canadian army officer, William Pemberton, of the famous Princes Pat Regiment, told of the extraordinary wear given him by a pair of army boots twice repaired with Neolin Soles.

"Six months of trench warfare under destructive conditions put the first pair of Neolin Soles out of business," said Lieutenant Pemberton, "but ordinary soles would have gone to pieces in much less time."

Don't throw away shoes that can be repaired. Have them re-bottomed with tough, durable Neolin Soles. Any cobbler or repairman will do the work for you. The price is no more than for soles that give less wear. Remember—Neolin Soles are created by science to be what soles should be. They are flexible and waterproof as well as durable. They come on new shoes of all styles. They are made by The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio, who also make Wingfoot Heels—guaranteed to outwear any other heels.

Neolin Soles

Trade Mark Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

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Compare Our REGULAR Prices with the "BARGAIN" Prices of Other Houses. There is absolutely no warranty for the so-called "bargain" prices announced by some clothing dealers. First-class, all-wool well-made clothing is not to be had at prices lower than we are selling our goods, and we have frequently been informed by our customers that our clothing at its regular figures is lower than the advertised cut prices in other stores. Either the so-styled "reduced" merchandise is unsalable and undesirable, or its original prices were abnormally high and would have to be reduced to reach their proper level. Our December Clothing Sales exceeded last year's selling by almost 50%—an unparalleled increase, and one which positively assures us that both our goods and prices are right. JACOB REED'S SONS 1424-1426 CHESTNUT STREET

TELEPHONE DIRECTORY PHILADELPHIA AND VICINITY. AT FIVE P.M. On Friday, January 10th the Spring number of the Bell Directory will go to press. The Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania.